AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Bee-Line Ownership. The real object of M. E. Ingalls in visiting Europe, and one of the reasons which led Austin Corbin to cross the water recently, comes to light through an article which appears in the Railway News of London. In the course of a lengthy article upon the ownership of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road the News says: "By far the largest English interest is comprised in the Western extension trusts of the Atlantic & Great Western compamy. The holders of the 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. bonds in these trusts hold, in addition to other assets, an equal amount, dollar for dollar, of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianspolis shares, in all some 35,000 out of a total of 150,000 shares of \$100 each. The Vanderbilt interest, which now controls the property, was placed in possession mainly through the votes of the English trusts, and its position at the present moment is by no means assured should that support be withdrawn. It is an open secret that last year negotiations were opened for purchasing the shares in the Bank of Engdand with the view of consolidating the power of the Vanderbilt board, but Sir Henry Tyler's committee could not see their way to obtain adequate terms. It is now rumored that other candidates for the shares have come forward. The Huntington Interesta desire a St. Louis connection for the Chesapeake & Ohio system, and other lines in Ohio and Indiana controlled by Presi-

Corbin. of the Reading Company, desirous of sharing in a traffic hitherto confined only to New York Centrai connections. It may well be that purchases have been made of the shares in connection with the control of the property, and that the compact body of shares held in the London trusts will again turn the fortunes of the contest by its vote, as when it was made available to turn ent the Erie board which so flagrantly repudiated its obligations on the London bonds. There is, however, quite sufficient in the position and prospects of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinpati & Indianapolis Company to warrant the rise which has already taken place and may yet occur in its shares. It is reported that the directors have already reported themselves as satisfied with the condition of the property, and that, with the beginning of next year, the company will resume its position as a dividend-paying property, and become a credit to the great

ers which the article appearing in the London Railway News gives. A Favorable Exhibit. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chitago, or "Big Four," will, in a few days, present to its stockholders a most encouraging report, the important items of which are set forth in

and prosperons lines with which it is associated."

The recent rise in the stock of the C., C., C. &

I road can be accounted for through the point-

1,658,158 Operating expenses..... Net earnings..... 64,090 Taxes..... \$1,076,824 Balance.....\$514,653

the following exhibit:

Surplus..... The conversion of the old bonds into the new reneral fours is effecting a rapid reduction in its interest charges. In the preceding year the interest charge is \$643,267. This year the interest charge was cut down \$127,000. When the conversion of bonds is completed the interest charge will be only \$400,000 per annum. With the better crops this year through the section traversed by the "Big Four," and with its immediate connections, and a probable advantageous alliance with the Chesapeake & Ohio, stockholders of the C., I., St. L. & C. can confidently look forward to 6 if not 7 per cent. dividends in the course of a few years.

An Unfavorable Showing The following gives the details of the business of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg for July, and the seven months ending July 31: The Northwestern System:

Expenses 963.705	924,320
Net earnings\$410,742 For the year to date	\$593,801 1887. \$10,100,320 6,636,932
Net earnings\$2,810,066 The Southwestern System:	\$3,463,388
July. 1888. Gross earnings\$1,074,848 Expenses 832,886	1887. \$1,184,154 859,006
Net earnings\$241.962 For the year to date. 1888. Gross earnings\$7,439,259 Expenses6,132,832	\$325,148 1887. \$7,822,255 5,776,378
Net earnings\$1,306,427 This is certainly an unfavora	\$2,045,877 able showing.

The Northwest lines made decreased net for the seven months as compared with the corresponding period 1887, of \$644,322; the Southwestern lines of \$739,449.

The Burlington's General Manager. OMAHA, Aug. 23.-General Manager Holdredge, of the Burlington & Missouri road, was salled to Chicago last Saturday to take the place of General Manager Stone during the latter's absence in the East. A prominent railroad man, who desired to have his name witheld said to-night that Mr. Stone had been salled East to attend a meeting of the directors, who have asked for his resignation. Unless matters are fixed up in the meantime, which is not all likely, Mr. Stone is to step out about Sept. 15, Mr. Holdredge is to take his place, and General Superintendent Calvert is to succeed him as general manager of the Burlington & Missouri,

Boston, Aug. 23.—At the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the report from Omaha that General Manager Stone had been deposed and succeeded by George Hold-redge was denied. The officers of the company declare that there never has been any talk of deposing Mr. Stone, except in the newspapers. The company has never considered such an act. Mr. Stope's management has been very satisfactory. He has followed the policy of the company, and would hardly be deposed now after such excellent service. His position is second only to that of the president of the company. General Manager Stone, who is spending his vacation at New Bedford, was seen by a reporter to-day, when he said that the story of his deposition was unqualifiedly talse. He had read the dispatch and pronounced it one of a number of like stories set afloat by his ene-Stone was on a fishing trip.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Postoffice Department has ordered additional mail service over the Michigan Central

road, between Chicago and Detroit. Saturday is the last day that \$5 will purchase a round trip ticket to Chicago and return, rates by all lines advancing on Sunday, the 26th. J. D. Layng, president of the Bee-line, is West again, and with Gaylord Beach, general

manager, is making a trip over the several C. A. Parker, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California road, will, on Sept. 1, remove his headquarters from Kansas

City to Chicago. The scheme of putting on a through coach between Indianapolis and Peoris, via Lafayette, over the C., I., St. L. & C. and the Lake Erie & Western is again up for consideration.

The Pennsylvania Company has secured a strong hold on the business in and out of Kokomo by laying switches to most of the important manufactories in that lively city. The general managers of the Southwestern lines have agreed to commence the weighing of

all live stock shipped East from Chicago, In-dianapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, commencing with Oct. 1. The friends of the enterprise known as the

Chicago, Lodi & Southwestern road have by no means, it is stated, abandoned the building of the line, but will not make any attempt in that direction before next spring.

The continued reported decrease in earnings of the Wabash (a decrease of \$57,415 being shown the second week in August) is said to be "fixed," for the purpose of frightening the bondholders into the proposed reorganization.

J. H. Benedict, president of several Western roads, is in the West looking the properties over. On Tuesday and Wednesday he inspected the Chicago & Atlantic, and to-day and to-morrow he will inspect the St. Joe & Grand Island

It is intimated that the Ohio, Indiana & Western people and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois are feeling somewhat sore that at the meeting of the lines doing business between Indianapolis and Chicago, the O., I. & W. was

practically ignored. The officials of the Ohio & Mississippi road are feeling a little blue over their unfavorable exhibit of earnings the last few months, but are confident that substantial gains will be made during the coming year, as tonnage will be much heavier and rates promise to be fairly main-

to reach point of destination was aptly illustrated yesterday when one of the agents brought in a party from Jimtown on the Ohio, Indiana & Western road and then sold them tickets to Winona, Minn., via Michigan City.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy does not seem to be suffering in its business. The official records show that last week the road delivered at Chicago 963 car-loads of grain, double the number of cars of any other road, the Illinois Central excepted. The Chicago & Rock Island delivered 401 car-loads; the Wabash 411 car-

The C., I., St. L. & C. people complain that rate matters are still too elastic with the C., H. & I. The former allege that the two roads entered into an agreement to make a \$2.50 round trip from Indianapolis to Cincinnati on a certain date, good to return for three days. The C., H. & I. add one day both to the going and coming date which forces the C., I., St. L. & C. to take

Complaint is made that the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan does not wait on the Baltimore & Ohio at Milton Junction if it chances to be a few minutes late. A day or two ago a party of seventeen were obliged to stop at the junction twelve hours because the C. W. & M. ran from a train which was but twenty minutes late. Cedar Beach has become a very popular resort, but unreliability in making connections will soon injure the traffic.

The members of the Middle and Western States Rate Association and the general freight agents of the roads west of Chicago hold a meeting to-day in Chicago for the purpose of coming to a better understanding regarding rates and divisions on business from territory in the Middle and Western States Association to Missouri river points. Ford Wood, of the O., L & W., and H. C. Parker, of the L. E. & W., went to

Chicago last night to attend the meeting. Rate-maintaining lines allege that two of the fast-freight lines are shading east-bound freight rates out of this territory and at two or three other Western points. This seems foolish indeed, as within ten days not a line will have cars to supply their orders at full rates. Many of the lines are now dropping behind their orders for ears. A big fall and winter business for the railroads is already assured. The fact should be borne in mind that corn is by far the most important of the growing crops for the roads.

The Cleveland Leader says the Bee-line has had but four general passenger agents in its history, namely, Henry C. Marshall, recently deceased, from 1858 to 1864; S. F. Pierson, at present trunk-line commissioner, from 1865 to 1878; A. J. Smith, now general passenger agent of the Lake Shore, from 1878 to 1887, and D. B. Martin who now fills the position. In each case the appointment was made from the ranks. This accounts for the excellent manner the pas-

There is considerable friction in rate matters between the Ohio, Indiana & Western and the Lake Erie & Western, both of their lines extending from Sandusky to Peoria. General Passenger Agent Lee, of the L. E. & W., has gone to Sandusky to confer with General Passenger Agent Bronson regarding the troubles. The Lake Erie & Western people say that if a party selects their route to go West the O., I. & W. is up in arms and charges them with cutting rates, when they (the L. E. & W.) claim to have the short route, and to be naturally entitled to the bulk of the passenger business.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

An Attorney Cannot Testify as to a Confidential Statement of a Client.

The trial of the confidence men. Robert Henry and John R. Fox, was concluded yesterday before Judge Irwin. The testimony has developed no striking information, it being almost entirely confined to the confirmation of the original story. The most important witness called was Francis T. Mattler, in whose care a telegram had been sent to the defendants, but upon the complaint of their attorney, Henry E. Spaan, the court ruled out his testimony, as the statutes forbid any attorney acting as a witness where he has had confidential conference with any parties concerned. Mr. Mattler was formerly the attorney for the defendants in their first trial. At 4 o'clock the argument began, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney John W. Holtz-man making the opening speech. He was fol-lowed by Mr. Spaan, who will continue this morning. The case will be closed by Prosecuting Attorney Mitchell.

New Suits.

Harry Darlington vs. August Kuam; suit on note. Demand, \$150. Daniel Stewart vs. John Martin; suit on ac-

count. Demand, \$325.69. Michael O'Connor et al. vs. Matthew Logan et al.; complaint on note. Demand, \$300.

P. Lieber Brewing Company vs. Philip Lieber; complaint on note and account. Demand, \$350. Sarah Carnwell vs. Lewis Carnwell; petition

failure to provide. Peter Lieber et al. vs. Albert Hitzenberger et al.; complaint on notes. Demand, \$2,000. Charles C. Topp vs. John Sellers; complaint in replevin. Demand, \$200 and possession of prop-

for divorce and custody of child. Allegation,

Daniel Stewart vs. Peter Routier; suit on ac count. Demand. \$722.11. Hiram A. S. Park vs. Charles Sinstock, et al. suit on account. Demand, \$400.

Daniel Miller et al. vs. Chris Bemlock et al. complaint to set aside chattel mortgage.

Carriger's Answer. Margaret A. Benson filed suit against Samuel M. Bruce and John L. Carriger for \$5,000 damages, claiming that she had been defrauded by the defendants by placing in their hands as attorneys the collection of large sums of money. which she failed to receive. Yesterday Carriger filed with the county clerk a denial of all the charges, claiming that he has no knowledge whatever of the funds in question, and that he has on no occasion received any notes or mortgages from Bruce except what were legitimately

Picked Up by the Police. Henry Stuart was yesterday adjudged insane and committed to the Insane Hospital by Dr.

Geo. W. Combs. This is his second confinement. he having been sent there on Dec. 28, 1886. He remained but two days, however, and since that time has conducted himself in a peaceable manner. Recently he has exhibited returning symptoms of the disease, and at times has become violent. Wednesday he was picked up on the streets by the police and turned over to the city authorities. He Intended to Kill Him.

The examination of Edward E. Huffman, who shot and killed James Petere, in the Braden Block, last Sunday, was completed before Coro-

ner Wagner yesterday, and a verdict of guilty of willful murder returned. The coroner states that there can be no doubt of the intention of the killing, every step of the testimony clearly warranting such a decision. Bound Over Under Heavy Bail. John Baty, who was charged with criminally assaulting the ten-year-old Cotteral girl on

vesterday, and was bound over to jail on \$2,000 bond to await action of the grand jury. Released on Bond. Mrs. Christian Kiefer, the Terre Haute wom an who was brought to this city on Wednesday, and placed in jail, charged with passing bogus money, vesterday furnished bond in the

Wednesday, pleaded not guilty before the Mayor

sum of \$800, and was released. Cannot Carry a Revolver.

John Shinn, a would-be employe of detective Hobbs, was before the Mayor, yesterday, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and fined \$1 and costs, his vocation not being a warrant for such privileges.

Criminal Court. Hon. William Irvin, Judge. State vs. Stephen Perry; charge, grand larceny. Pleaded guilty. One dollar fine, with six years in State prison State vs. Robert Henry and John R. Fox; charge, grand larceny. Evidence closed and

argument begun. Building Permits. Building permits were issued yesterday to A. O. Despil, frame cottage on Fletcher avenue, near Pine, \$1,500; Mary T. Brown, frame house on Ruckle street, near Eighth, \$1,800; A. Carter, frame dwelling on California street, near Pratt, \$500; Michael Zinsmeister, frame cottage on Windsor street, near Clifford avenue, \$600; H. Bailic, repairs at No. 90 Agnes street, \$100.

An Absurd Requirement. Coroner Wagner's office was yesterday the scene of some animated conversation over the development of a recent case of disinterrment, which will probably result in a lawsuit in order to make a test case. The whole difficulty grows out of a question as to the coroner's right to The ability which some passenger men have seen it, it being claimed in a late erfeits. Ask for the genuine article, manufactte send passengers around Robin Hood's barn case, the names of the parties being ured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

withheld by request, that such was the common law. As a result, the coroner was refused his customary fees, and he now intends to trace the affair to the bottom that a precedent may be established. It is merely a scheme, he says, to obstruct the work in his office, growing out of petty motives, as in itself the requirement is both absurd and impossible.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

Their Prosperity in the Last and Promise of Better Results This Year.

The public schools of the city will open on the 10th of next month, and from the increased number of applicants for admission, coupled with the added membership of last year, the coming session bids fair to be the most prosperous in the history of local education. During the summer the Board of School Commissioners have been unusually attentive to the conditions necessary for well-regulated buildings for the fall opening, and not only have all rooms and premises been thoroughtly cleansed, but an additional feature, believed to be both economical and of hygenic importance, is the proposed use of natural gas as fuel. It is the present intention to have at least twenty-three buildings piped by the 1st of October, and in many cases by the opening of the first half year. In every particular, Superintendent Jones says, the coming year will be the most prosperous one since the opening of the city schools. "What are your grounds for such a belief?" he

was asked last night. "Well, in the first place," he replied, "I base my statement upon our record of last year, which was one that had never been reached up to that time. In all our departments there were 15,256 pupils, an increase of 450 over any previous year. The one great mark of improvement was the large petcentage of scholars that remained throughout the entire ten months. There is in our schools an immense floating element, that seems to attend merely because it is the law of the parents. Heretofere it had been of rather alarming proportions, but I am glad to say that since September of 1887 it has decreased with a rather surprising rate. Not that it decreased by the pupils failing to enroll, but by their pursuance of work until the summer vacation. We have aimed to tighten our grip on this class by adopting new modes of instruction that will make their instruction of a more practical nat-

"What plan has been adopted to reach that

"We have modified our course of study somewhat. It has been enlarged and made broader so as to reach the desire of any who may prefer to specialize. Of course the higher up one goes in our schools the more advantage he may desire from this new departure. While this may be construed as a scheme invented to hold the pupils, it is certainly a legitimate one. The one great change in this line is the establishment of our manual training department. This is a new idea that we have succeeded in introducing into our curriculum, and we find it works well. It is simply a course of instruction given in practical mechanical drawing, followed by working in wood and metal at the bench. W. H. Bass has been given charge of this department and will this year have classes in High-school No. 1, as we have no suitable room for a workshop in the South-side building. These classes, however, will be open to any and all who may desire to "Will this instruction in manual labor be con-

sidered a regular study?" "Yes, that is our intention. The preparation is begun in the district schools, where the students are given instruction in mechanical and practical drawing. This runs through the entire course until the High-school is reached, and by this time, if the pupil has been diligent, he is competent to receive the industrial training. It will take the place of any one elective subject, and as such will receive credit toward securing a diploma." "Aside from the new department, will there

be others instituted?" "No, we are so unfortunate as to be short of funds, and therefore we cannot employ any new teachers. We need new buildings, too, and I think that by next year the demand will be so pressing that some provision will have to be made. Our present corps of teachers is a strong one, though. A large number of them attended the National Association of Teachers and Instructors, recently held at San Francisco, and many have spent the summer in special training at Round Lake, Saratoga, and other Eastern points. They are coming in every day, now, and they are not only physically benefited by their summer's sojourns, but they are in excellent condition to begin their work of instruction. There is another thing I wish you would mention, for, in my opinion, it is a vast improvement on our old plan. It has been a prevalent impression, from some unknown cause, that the first week of our school sessions are unimportant because devoted to the work of enrollment and classification, and as a consequence many parents do not send their children in for two, three, and often ten days. We are trying to overcome this impression by so regulating our work that the first half-day will be sufficient for all routine work necessary The fact is, our schools are so well organized now, that from noon of the opening day we will be ready to begin work, and if parents could only comprehend the fact that the first few days are the most important of the whole session, there would not be the delay that has heretofore existed. This is a point upon which we will have to educate the parents, and I hope it may soon be accomplished."

The Political Titwillow.

In the Washington White House a Cleveland bird sat Singing "Tariff! low Tariff! no Tariff!" And I said to him, "Cleveland bird, what are you Singing Tariff! low Tariff! no Tariff!" Don't America want an incentive to grow! Don't Americans need any favor and show?"
But he only replied, "It is English, you know,
Singing 'Tariff! low Tariff! no Tariff!"

In the Washington White House the Cleveland bird Singing "Tariff! low Tariff!"

That he will be able to raise merry jinks.

Singing "Tariff! low Tariff!"

And he oft cocks his eye o'er the country to see The effect of the Mills bill, and whether 'twill be

Good policy longer to carol the glee, Singing "Tariff! low Tariff!" no Tariff!" But he heard not the sound that was raging around, Singing "Tariff! low Tariff!" no Tariff!" the wind came in gusts, and he nearly was drowned.

Singing "Tariff! low Tariff!" no Tariff!" And he said to himself, "Oh, the White House is And I'll just keep it up, for the people are wrong. And soon they must learn just to worship my song. Singing 'Tariff! low Tariff! no Tariff!'

But the storm it was fierce, and the Cleveland bird Singing "Tariff! low Tariff! no Tariff!" From the White House swept off by the popular tide, Singing "Tariff! low Tariff!" And the free-trade idea, that the bird did beguile,

Faded out like a ghost that was troubled with bile, And an echo wafts back from old Albion's isle, Singing "Tariff! low Tariff! no Tariff!" -Earl Marble, in San Francisco Wasp.

The McNeal Ordinance. The railroad committees of aldermen and councilmen hold a meeting this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to consider the McNeal street-railway ordinance. It is represented that the company asking for the privileges therein has affairs in such shape as to begin work as soon as the ordinance is passed. It has W. J. Clarke, of Boston, a street-railway contractor, here to look over the ground and the company's attorney, John Brush, says that the lines, just as soon as the grant of a franchise is complete through the action of the aldermen, will be constructed. It is not proposed to build on any street that is wanted or occupied by any other company. Mr. Brush thinks the Dudley company is practically out of the field and the Citizens' company will not want the streets his clients wish to occupy.

Prospects of the Fair. The State Board of Agriculture is rapidly completing arrangements for the approaching State fair. All the privileges in connection with the grounds, during fair week, have been sold, yielding about \$1,200. This is a larger sum than that realized heretofore. Secretary Heron has received many communications from those who desire to make exhibits of one kind or another. The Georgia Bureau of Industry wrote and asked for 1,000 to 1,500 feet of space for an exhibit of the mineral and other products of that State. This was more space than could be furnished, and the secretary of the board so informed the Georgia bureau. V. S. Pease, of Nashville, Tenn., has applied for and obtained tent-room for an exhibit of Tennessee mineral and farm products.

Governor Gray has reappointed Mary Hanson, of Baltimore, Md., as commissioner of deeds for Indiana in the State of Maryland.

ANGOSTURA Bitters do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used, but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originatTHE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Political Debate in the Senate on the Suppression of Colored Votes. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Six vetoes of private bills were laid before the Senate and referred to

appropriate committees.

A bill to amend the 11th section of the act of February, 1887, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, by striking out the words "stockholders or," was reported by Mr. Vest from the committee on commerce, explained by him, and passed. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Edmunds, fixing the daily hour of meeting at 12 o'clock, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of the reports, affidavits, and communications on which the Commissioner of the General Land Office besed his letter to Mr. Burnes, of the House of Representatives, on the subject of timber depredations. It went over till to-morrow, Mr. Stewart stating that he would then submit a few remarks. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which went

over till to-marrow, directing the payment of the award to La Abra Silver Mining Company under the convention with Mexico.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of a preamble and resolution reported from the joint committee on the library, accepting and returning thanks for a bust of Garibaldi, presented to the United States by the Italian citizens of this country. Mr. Evarts took the floor and delivered a eulogy of the life, character and great deeds of the Italian hero and liber-

Mr. Evarts was greeted with the clapping of hands as he concluded his speech. Mr. Chandler then resumed his speech, begun resterday, on the resolution for the investigation of the last Louisiana election. He said that the intrusion of the Senators from Texas into the debate, yesterday, had not been unwelcome, as it had served to call the attention of the Senate and of the Senators to the hanging of three colored Republicans in the Llewellyn or Grab-all district, in Washington county, Texas, on the 2d of December, 1886; also, to the massacre of nine negroes on the 28th of February, 1885, at Spanish Cape, in Wharton county, Texas. These men had been surrounded in a dwelling which the court had adjudged to be theirs, and after the ing had been set on fire the men had been driven out, one by one, they were shot to death by a Wharton county meb. The Senators from Texas had promised to give attention to these proceedings—with which they and the country their opinion of those outrages, and one of them |Mr. Coke| had promised the Senate (rashly, Mr. Chandler thought) that he would show that such occurrences were common in the North.

Mr. Coke-The Senator has entirely misunderstood my remarks on that subject. I did not say that I would show that occurrences of that character were common in the Northern or Eastera States. I did say that I would show that frauds on the elective franchise, and intimidation of those who were entitled to it, were much more common in the Northern and Eastern States than force was in the South.

Mr. Chandler-The Senator's statement is on record. If he proposes to make Democratic frauds in the North an offset to Democratic political murders of negroes in the South, I shall find no fault. But the diversion led me to omit some portions of the statement which I desired to make in regard to the parish of Iberia.

Mr. Chandler proceeded to read from letters and newspapers as to the elections in that and other parishes. Commenting on one account as to the murder of one Wm. Adams, he said: "They do not allow mugwumps in Louisiana. They kill them. He was a white man, an exconfederate soldier and a Democrat, who, at that election, concluded to support the Warmoth ticket, and he was not allowed to live. He was shot to death in Monroe, the home of Governor McEnery and his body thrown into the river in order to enable Quechita parish to give the vote returned from it for Nicolls. Outrages like this to which I have adverted are old affairs and proceed from other customs in the State of Louisiana. Forty-four years ago the same frauds were being perpetrated in Louisiana that were perpetrated at the last election, and that will be committed at the coming election, and the name of Plaquemines was a stench in the nostrils of the American people. In this connection Mr. Chandler gave figures as to the presidential election in 1844 and then drifted into election frauds in the city of New York. After describing the methods pursued there, he returned to the quesfollows: "If the Republicans of the North had not the fidelity, the persistence and the courage to demand and secure the observance of universal suffrage, but submitted to its nullification by the oligarchy which has now ruled both North and South, and they thus abandoned the colored people to the wrongs and oppressions which now encompassed them, they would deserve no better fate than to have the whips and fetters from which Abraham Lincoln had freed the bondmen applied to their own backs and clasped on their

The resolution was laid aside without action. The Senate then took up the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee on the 23d of July on the subject of suppression of colored votes at the municipal elections at Jackson, Miss., and Mr. Wilson, of Iews, proceeded to address the Senate in support of them. The crimes against the American ballots in Southern States, he said, were horrible, and demanded unqualified execration. With a free ballot and a fair count the solid South would disappear. But for crimes committed against the American ballot the present administration could not have been elected in 1884. And on that account-even though no other cause was present in the political condition of the year-the American people owed to themselves, to their institutions, and to ren banded instice, to defeat the present administration at the election in November next. But when there was added to the Democratic assault upon the American ballot the administration's own determined assault upon American industry, it might be predicted with confidence, that the people of the country would, at the near approaching election, declare that the head of the Republic should be the candidate of the Republican party, which has always been true to both. At this moment, Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, [appeared and delivered to the Senate "a message in writing." Soon afforwards Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, yielded to Mr. Edmunds, who moved an adjournment.

Mr. Morgan suggested that the President intended to send in an important message (meaning one on the subject of rejection of the fisheries treaty.) The Presiding Officer-The message has been

already received. Mr. Morgan-I hope it will be submitted to the Senate before adjournment. Mr. Edmunds-The message can wait till to-Mr. Morgan-I ask the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to-yeas 23. nays 20-a strict party vote. So the Senate adjourned Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, a Senate bill was passed au-

thorizing the Leavenworth Rapid-transit Raifroad Company to construct a road across the Ft. Leavenworth (Kansas) military reservation. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, a Senate bill was passed declaring that certain waterreserve lands in Wisconsin are subject to the provisions of the act of Congress granting to railroad companies the right of way through the

public lands of the United States. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Arizona, a bill was passed granting to the Tidal Land and Water Company the right of way through the Ft. Lowell military reservation, Arizona. Mr. Crain, of Texas, introduced a joint reso-Intion authorizing the President to veto specific items in appropriation bills. Referred.

Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, offered a resolution dis-

charging the committee on judiciary from the further consideration of the resolution calling on the Attorney-general for a list of pardons granted by the President to persons convicted of unlawful cohabitation in Utah and Idaho. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, chairman of the committee on judiciary, stated that there would be a meeting of the committee to-morrow to consider the matter, and thereupon Mr. Dubois permitted his resolution to go over for the present. The House then resumed consideration of the conference report of the army appropriation

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, contended that the rights of the House had been invaded by the Senate, and that the committee on military affairs had been guilty of a trespass on the rights of another committee.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, thought that the House owed it to its own sense of dignity not to consent that its rules should be violated by the Senate with a full knowledge of the facts. In egard to the matter of appropriations he sai that the House would now see, when it viewed the increased expenditures for the carrying on of the government, the great mistake it had made when it divided the responsibility which had formerly devolved upon the committee on ap-

Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, did not consider that his dignity as a member of the House had been insulted by the action of the Senate, and he declared that the efforts of the members of the committee on appropriations to stir resentment was but a trick to array the prajudices of the

House against the merits of the legislation and thereby destroy any chance which the country

had of securing coast defenses.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, regarded the complaints that the Senate had insulted the dignity of the House as mere child's play, and he argued that the committee on military affairs had full

jurisdiction over the subject of ordnance. The conference report was rejected, 38 to 61; the House further insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and a further conference was ordered. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, submitted the

report of the special committee appointed to investigate the Government Printing Office, and it was ordered printed.

The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair -on the deficiency appropriation bill. The pending point of order against the French spoliation claims section was sustained by the Chair, on the ground that the order directing the committee on appropriations to make provision for the payment of the claims was repealed, by implication, by the subsequent adoption of a code of rules in antagonism therewith.

Mr. Dibble stated that inasmuch as the Speaker had referred, under the instructions of the order, the claims to the committee on appropriations, and that committee had provided for their payment, he must appeal from the decision. The question being on sustaining the decision of the Chair, tellers were ordered, and the vote appounced as 65 to 60.

Mr. Dibble made the point of no quorum, and the tellers resumed their places, but the vote was suspended to allow the committee to rise and the Speaker to lay before the House the President's message relative to the fisheries

[The message and proceedings connected therewith will be found elsewhere in this paper.] The tellers then resumed their places, but, no quorum appearing, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Fair, followed Friday afternoon, along the lakes, by local rains; warmer, southeasterly winds.
For Michigan-Light local rains; warmer; southwesterly winds. For Wisconsin-Fair; warmer; southwesterly

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23. | Bar. | Ther. | P. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec 7 A. M... 30.32 56 74 North Clear. 2 P. M... 30.23 74 35 West. Clear. 7 P. M... 30.20 70 50 Swest Clear. Maximum thermometer, 77; minimum thermome-

following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 23, Normal.... Mean 63
Departure from normal -10
Total excess or deficiency since Aug. 1 -58
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -566

General Observations.

Bar- | Thermometer. | Preter. Exp. Max Min. tat'n Station. 76 54 ... Clear. 68 50 ... Clear. 62 56 .02 Fair. 74 64 ... Clear. 74 48 ... Clear. 72 46 ... Clear. 74 52 ... Clear. New York city... 30.16 Buffalo, N. Y.... 30.06 Oswego, N. Y.... 30.98 Philadelphia, Pa. 29.12 60 Pittsburg, Pa... 30.14 Parkersb'g, W.Va 30.12 Washington, D.C. 30.18 Lynchburg, Va. . . 30.22 Charlotte, N. C. . . 30.22 Charleston, S. C. . 30.18 66 54 Clear. 78 58 Clear. 80 68 Clear. 80 66 Clear. 90 70 .68 Rain. 86 Clear. 82 70 Fair. Atlanta, Ga..... 30.18 Jacksonville, Fla. 30.12 Titusville, Fla... 30.08 Pensacola, Fla... 30.06 82 68 Clear. 88 68 Fair. 86 74 .18 Fair. 88 68 Fair. 86 62 Clear. Montgomery, Ala 30.10 Vicksburg, Miss. 30.04 New Orleans, La. 30.04
Shreveport, La.. 30.04
Little Rock, Ark. 30.12
Galveston, Tex.. 29.96
Palestine, Tex.. 30.02
Abilene, Tex.. 30.06 62 Clear. 70 .30 Cloudy 70 Fair. 86 70 Fair. 80 68 .34 Cloudy 78 62 .06 Cloudy Ft. Elliott, Tex. 30.98 San Antonio, Tex 29.96 Brownsville, Tex. 29.96 90 70 Cloudy 90 76 Fair, 78 60 Fair, 62 56 .42 Cloudy El Paso, Tex.... 29.94 Ft. Davis, Tex... 30.12 82 62 ... Clear. 80 60 ... Clear. 78 58 ... Fair. 76 56 ... Clear. 78 48 ... Clear. 74 52 ... Clear. Chattan'oga, Tenn 30.16 Memphis, Tenn... 30.12 Nashville, Tenn... 30.16 Sun Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Louisville, Ky... 30.22 Indianapolis, Ind 30.20

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 7 P. M.

Cincinnati, O.... 30.20 74 48 ... Clear.
76 46 ... Clear.
64 50 ... Clear.
76 54 ... Clear.
72 50 ... Clear.
74 48 1.12 Clear.
76 50 ... Clear. Cleveland, 0.... 30.14 Toledo, 0.... 30.14 Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich 30.08 Marquette. Mich. 29.82 Ft. Rawlins, W.T. 30.00 Manistee, Mich. 29.38 8.Ste. Marie, Mich 29.82 76 50 Clear.
76 58 Fair.
76 48 Clear.
80 50 Clear.
78 56 Clear. 86 62 Clear. 80 58 Clear. 94 56 Clear. 96 60 Clear. St. Vincent, Minn 29.66 96 60 Clear.
76 50 Clear.
76 54 Clear.
80 52 Clear.
78 54 Clear.
78 56 Fair.
76 56 Fair.
78 62 .72 Rain.
84 60 Fair.
80 52 Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
78 62 .72 Rain.
84 60 Fair.
80 52 Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
 Valentine, Neb...
 29 92
 82
 86
 60
 Clear.

 Yankton, D. T...
 30.02
 74
 82
 58
 Clear.

 Ft. Sully, D. T...
 29.86
 86
 92
 64
 Clear.

 Huron, D. T...
 29.92
 80
 90
 54
 Clear.

 Bismarsk D. T.
 29.72
 82
 92
 64
 Clear.
 Rapid City, D. T. 29.82 Ft. Buford, D. T. 29.78 Min'edoss, N.W.T 29.68 54 Clear. 58 Clear. 50 Clear. 52 Clear. 56 Clear. 54 Fair. P. Arthur's L'd'g 29.68 Qu'Apelle, N. W. T 29.70 Ft. As'nab'ne, M. T 29.76 Ft. Custer, M. T 29.84 Helena, M. T 29.86 Boise City, I. T 29.80 Cheyenne, Wy. T. 29.88 Ft. Washakie, Wy 29.96 Ft M'Kn'ny, W. T. 29.88

Denver, Col..... 29.88 Pueblo, Col..... 29.94 Montrose, Col.... 29.88 84 50 Fair. 78 48 Fair. Santa Fe, N. M. 30.06 62 62 48 .24 Fair. Salt Lake City... 29.86 86 86 60 Clear. T-Trace of precipitation.

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48 Fair. 46 Clear.

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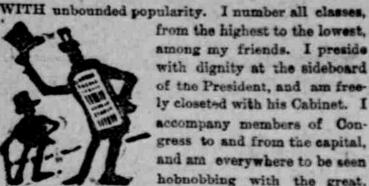
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